

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 10, 1946.

Democratic Nominations.

JAMES WHITCOMB.
For Lieutenant Governor.
PARIS C. DUNNING.
For Governor.

Our Terms.

The following will be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

One copy, one year.....\$2.00
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Ten copies, do.....10.00
Twenty copies, do., to be directed to one person, 20.00

Semi-Weekly.

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One copy \$4.00 Three copies \$10.00

Remember

That the Democratic County Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Senator, Representative, &c., will be held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M. on

The First Saturday in June.

Let every township be fully represented.

Oregon.

A friend at Washington, whose opportunities for forming a correct judgment of the course of events, are second to those of few any, writes to us, under date of April 5th, in relation to the present and the probable future aspect of the Oregon question. We extract from his letter the paragraphs which follow, and which our readers will peruse with interest:

"Every Senator's opinion is now known, except that of Corwin of Ohio, and Atherton of New Hampshire, who are understood to be forty-nine men, and opposed to discussing the title to Oregon on the notice question, on the score of discretion. Three-fourths of each house, or thereabouts, are understood not to be willing to support the President in a war in defense of Oregon north of forty-nine. All but three or four in each house will stand by our title to forty-nine, and, if needful, meet a war in defending it."

"Owing to the character of the discussions on the notice question, we, as a nation, have not a single diplomatic secret. Great Britain knows she can secure all north of forty-nine by treaty, at any time, and will therefore take her own time to act. If she proposes a compromise on forty-nine, it will be accepted by the President and Senate. Whether the President will repeat or renew his proposition for an adjustment on forty-nine, is not known. Probably he does not know himself, but will be guided by coming events. But as he has once proposed forty-nine, and as so large a majority of each house would favor such a proposition, it is clear that that proposition now to come from Great Britain, it is before the end of the present Congress, (March, 1947), the matter will be adjusted upon forty-nine."

"But if Great Britain should continue to press her claims to any portion of Oregon south of forty-nine, war must come; and in that war, from what is above stated as to the opinions of Members of Congress, it is clear that we should be a united people, and consequently strong."

"Unless the matter be adjusted during the present Congress, it is extremely probable that the next House of Representatives would show a majority pledged up to fifty-four forty."

"And give public opinion the necessary time, the Senate might present a like majority. But as Senators serve six years, this would be the work of several years."

"If this should happen, the fifty-four forty men will turn out to be right at last."

"Many suppose, with much show of reason, that Great Britain, being in a state of excellent preparation, and owing Brother Jonathan a drubbing—to rub off old scores—is resolved to continue to press her claims to an unreasonable extent, for the purpose of producing a war. If this be the case, we should 'be also ready.'"

"In the present attitude of affairs, preparation for war would seem to be a solemn duty incumbent on Congress; and it is to be hoped that the measures recommended by the President, looking to such preparation, will be attended to."

"Webster occupied the Senate on the 6th and 7th, with a long speech in defense of the Washington treaty of 1842, for the settlement of the N. E. Boundary. The first part of the speech was at least reputable, and gave a very plausible statement in favor of the treaty. On the second day he labored under a very peculiar excitement, quite as peculiar as on a certain occasion when he proclaimed himself a 'Jeffersonian democrat,' and dared any body to deny it 'within reach of his right arm.' The invective of this speech, as the 'Union' observes, 'was violent and impassioned; but it wanted the *spendida bilis* of the classic poet. It was rather the hacking of the hand saw than the piercing incision of the polished Damascus. The orator condescended freely to employ such choice epithets as 'thing,' 'creature,' 'the caricature of mind,' &c., which would better grace any other lips, and any other place, than the lips of a Senator of the United States.' He compared Ingersoll, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee in the House, to a bar-room politician; charged various Senators and Representatives to be guilty of 'falsehood,'—used the term 'false' and 'falsehood' over and over again, and came very near using the term *lie*, which he plainly imputed to two honorable gentlemen of the Congressional body. On the whole his manner and matter were disgraceful to the Senate, his constituency and the country."

On the 8th, an interesting passage-at-arms took place between Cass and Webster, touching certain delicate points of international law involved in the McClellan case, in which Mr. Cass had the decided advantage of Webster, and finally completely silenced the gentleman."

Connecticut Election.

We have nearly complete returns in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 8th. For Governor, Bissell, whig, has, so far, 25,335; Trucey, dem., 25,133; scattering, 1,798. There is probably no choice by the people.

The legislature, so far as heard from, is as follows: Senate: 11 or 12 Democrats, and 9 or 10 Whigs. House: 96 Democrats, 76 Whigs; 40 vacancies. Last year the House stood 112 whigs; 77 democrats; 29 vacancies.

Of the 40 vacancies existing in the towns heard from, 25 are to be filled by towns which have given a Whig majority for Governor, and 10 by towns which have given a Democratic majority for Governor. From 3 towns which are to fill the other 5 vacancies, the votes for governor are not yet received.

It is said that the Chinese expend annually, \$300,000,000 for income, to burn before their idols; about one dollar for every man, woman, and child, in the empire."

Every nation, observes the Ohio Statesman, has its follies. How much has it cost the people of the United States, to burn incense to the paper money gods!

The Cumberland Road bill Lost.

The "Union" of the 7th brings us the final proceedings of the House on the above named bill. It observes that the bill is "killed stone dead; money bill and land bill—land bill and money bill—there they lie in the same grave, past hope of redemption or resurrection for the session. Having performed the funeral rites, (which a glance at the proceedings will show was a noisy business,) the House again passed into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Senate bill to provide for one regiment of mounted riflemen, and for the establishment of military stations on the route to Oregon. A debate followed on the naturalization laws."

A letter from Judge Wick of the same date says: "Garrett Davis offered an amendment to my amendment, grafting on it a grant of 500,000 acres of land to each of the old States which have not heretofore received land grants,—and it was added to my amendment by the votes of New York and Maine democrats, in committee of the whole, where no ayes and noes are taken, with the view to defeat our bill, by making it such as to excuse themselves from voting for it, as they had held out they would. The South were ready to vote for my amendment by itself, and did vote against Davis's amendment. So much for that. If the South is hard, it is honest."

The vote in the House was as follows: On concurring with the committee of the whole, in its amended bill—78 to 108; whereupon the question recurred on the engrossment of the original money bill, which was lost by ayes 72, noes 106.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The twenty-third anniversary of the commencement of Sabbath Schools in Indianapolis was celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church in this city, on Monday evening last. The house was filled to overflowing with the beauty and intelligence of the place. The old teachers and scholars were seated together, many of them wondering, no doubt, at the changes which twenty-three years had made on all around them. Indianapolis was then, as it is, in the woods, and many of the Delaware Indians, who once owned the soil, were still lingering around the graves of their fathers. The first Sabbath School, in the language of one of the old scholars, was held in a cabin-shop, it being a frame building and the best in the town, contrasting advantageously with the cabins in which the early settlers resided.

The celebration commenced with an ode from about fifty little girls and boys, comprising the Juvenile class of Professor Sharpe, who delighted the audience with their wonderful attainments in music, and a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Daniels.

The old minutes of the Sabbath School were then read by Mr. Douglas Maguire, containing the names of the old scholars, males and females, which called up a thousand recollections of other days. The names of many who were once familiar to the early inhabitants of this city, as little girls, have now sons and daughters attending the various Sabbath Schools. Some are no longer among the living.

The advantages of Sabbath School instruction, were now strikingly portrayed in a few practical remarks from Calvin Fletcher, Esq., in which he recounted the success in life and usefulness of a number of the old scholars, whose characters were formed in this Sabbath School. Letters were then read, of a highly interesting character, from Joseph M. Moore, Esq., now of the city of Madison, and Calvin and Enslaw Gowdy of Jacksonville and Springfield, Illinois, old scholars, one of the latter, who is now a physician of some eminence, giving a minute account of how himself and two brothers were invited into the Sabbath school, when found wandering about in the wilderness, soon after their arrival at Indianapolis in 1823, and the effects it produced on their lives.

These letters were expressive of an overflowing sense of gratitude to their early instructors.

Alanson J. Stephens, Napoleon B. Taylor, and Simon Yandes, Esquires, three of the old scholars, now made appropriate addresses. Mr. Taylor commenced in the alphabet in the school. Our friend Simon having the fear of a state of single blessedness before his eyes remarked, that the projectors of this celebration must have set the time back some ten years, as he could scarcely realize the fact that twenty-three years ago he was old enough to be in a Sabbath School. He related many incidents in the early history of the school, in his peculiar and happy manner. Doctor Isaac Coe, who was the projector of the Sabbath School in Indianapolis, and who has been a fixture in it for nearly a quarter of a century, was present and highly delighted. The school numbered with 30 scholars and the different schools now number nearly eleven hundred—more than equal to the entire population of Marion county, now the second county in the State in point of numbers, at the formation of the school.

FROM TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph states that Cois, Butler and Lewis have received information that a large number of the chiefs of the Caddoes, Wacoos, Wichitaws, Ionies, Kanchies, and other prairie tribes of Indians, will shortly assemble at Camanche Peak, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with their "Great Father," the President of the United States. Among the tribes that will assemble, is a large band, numbering about two thousand warriors, who have never before approached the white borders. They are allied to the Lipans and are supposed to be a branch of the Seriates. All the Indians on this frontier entertain the utmost respect and awe of the power of the President of the United States, and manifest a strong desire to cultivate the good will of the country since it is attached to the Union. The Wacoos who recently stole several horses from the Commissioners, when they found the animals did not belong to the Texans, came into camp and gave them up, stating that they did not know they belonged to the people of their Great Father, or they would not have stolen them.

THE GREENSBURG REPOSITORY says it did not, as we understood it to do, advise its whig brother, the Columbus Gazette, to deny the knowledge of something that the latter knew to be true; but says its real meaning was—"Rather than boast over having been the *chum* and associate of a base debauchee, we should rather people did not know what was the fact!" This may put a better face on the matter so far as the Repository is concerned; but is certainly not very complimentary to the Gazette.

THE OHIO PRESS copies and publishes as original, an article from this paper embracing statistics in relation to the operation of the Bankrupt law in Indiana and Kentucky. By so doing, it makes the Indiana statistics seem to apply to Ohio.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER of New York, has declined the nomination for re-election conferred upon him by the Democratic party. The Majority convention then met and nominated Andrew J. Mickle, tobacco merchant, of 110 West street, as their candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing charter election.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL gives the result of the City election on the 6th inst. The Council stands 19 Whigs, 11 Democrats. As regards Temperance, 16 are anti-Coffee House, 12 for licensing, and two not known.

A village 'tooth carpenter' advertises, incidentally, that 'no pains' will be spared in his operations.

MEXICO.

Late accounts from Mexico state that the archbishop of Mexico, Senor Don Manuel Posada y Garduno, was preaching in favor of the monarchical system. There are about four thousand clergymen and friars in Mexico, and nearly all of them are in favor of a monarchy.

A reinforcement of troops has recently left the city of Mexico for the California. An officer of engineers, a Lieut. Colonel Cano, arrived in Vera Cruz on the 11th March, for the purpose of inspecting the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. It has been announced in the city of Mexico, in a letter from Matamoros, that the American army, under General Taylor, had arrived at Santa Isabel, ten leagues from that city; and that Gen. Mejia, the commandant, had hastily united a few troops, and marched forth, determining 'to attack the enemy wherever he met him.'

It is also formally communicated to the public in the capital, that the number of United States ships of war at Sancti Spiritus is continually increasing. Tampico papers, referred to in those of Mexico, state that a trustworthy person in Monterey announces Gen. Vega as having ordered a strong division to protect Matamoros or any other point which should be threatened by the enemy. The division was to march by way of Sinaloa. The \$50,000 received by the army there, it was thought, would help to augment the forces of this division. The mail had just brought the repelling of the detachment of the Pottou receiving ships of Santa Isabel and Matamoros, carried away the custom house officers and the pilots, to force them to land the American troops from Corpus Christi. It was officially reported to the commandant of the place that five American vessels of war were to be at Brazos Santiago and Boca Chica, and four hundred men had been sent to protect said Pottou. The government had ordered all the disposable troops to march on the menaced points under the command of Gen. Ampudia, who has issued his proclamation accordingly.

It appears that Paredes's government has just concluded with the houses of Serment, Front & Co., and G. de Drusins & Co., for a loan of \$1,850,000, to be applied to the various fortifications, etc., of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa.

AMERICAN ENCAMPMENT ON THE RIO GRANDE.—It was expected that the whole Army of Occupation would be encamped on the east bank of the Rio Grande by the 20th ult. The Houston Telegraph of the 18th says:

"It was supposed the camp would be pitched nearly opposite Matamoros, where there is a high bluff that overlooks the city, and would give the artillery of the army complete command of the place. This point has been by a singular oversight of the Mexicans entirely neglected; they have expended large sums to fortify Matamoros, but this bluff, which is several feet higher than the highest point of the city, and is also within cannon shot of the public square of Matamoros, has been entirely neglected. Whenever this place is fortified, Gen. Taylor could hold it against even a European force twice as large as his own. The river renders it inaccessible on the west and south, and the bluff, which is a high bluff, can be securely fortified by a ditch and embankment, which can be constructed with little labor. It is believed that with half the expense that was incurred at Corpus Christi, a camp can be fortified directly within a cannon shot of Matamoros, that will not only command that city, but be more secure than the camp at Corpus Christi."

The Mexicans appear to be totally unprepared to defend any portion of the country on the Rio Grande. Instead of concentrating forces there, as the editor of the Corpus Christi Gazette predicted, they have left that section almost entirely defenceless; and it is believed that it would now be impossible for the Mexican Government to concentrate forces at Matamoros capable of withstanding even a regiment of American troops."

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the talented American actress, is now incoherently by the suffrage of the British public, at the head of the British stage. It is very questionable whether, in the opinion of the southern portion of the critical public, she does not already stand above Macready.

Mr. E. Forrest, the American tragedian, has been playing with great success in Aberdeen, and other towns in the north of Scotland.

The Detroit Advertiser relates a very shocking case of seduction and death, or rather two such cases. The victims were two young and fatherless sisters, formerly residing at Birmingham, Oakland county, Mich. but afterwards at the Flint. One was about 20, and the other about 19 years old. They came finally to Detroit, and took shelter in a respectable family with a sister. Here, both died in childbed, one about two weeks ago the other on Saturday week. The alleged seducer was also formerly resident at Birmingham, but after their situation became too evident, he removed to parts unknown.

SLANDER.—A bill has passed the Massachusetts Senate, to abolish the distinction between written and spoken defamation of character, which provides that every person who shall defame another by words, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment in the jail, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The truth of the matter charged as slanderous is allowed to be a sufficient justification for defamatory words.

The Pennsylvania estimates the amount of damages in Pennsylvania by the late frost as follows: The damage to the public works will not exceed \$35,000. To private corporations about \$400,000, to counties about \$50,000, and to individuals half a million of dollars.

FEMININE DUELISTS.—Recently at New Orleans a challenge to fight a duel, passed between Miss Mary Adkins and Miss Turner, the latter accepting, and choosing pistols. Recorder Genois hearing of it, and not appreciating the transports of virtuous and honorable souls, locked up both parties.

SINGULAR MEMENTO.—A man was arrested by the New Orleans police, some days since, for a misdemeanor. On examination, a human skull was found in his hat, which he stated was the skull of his brother, who was killed at the taking of the Alamo, and that he always carried it about with him as a remembrance.

MILEAGE IN PROSPECT.—The sailing distance from New York to the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, is only 15,000 miles. The mileage of the "Oregon member" will be an item—about \$12,000, and the construction pay for the Senators the same amount.

The slave Pauline was publicly executed in New Orleans on the 28th ult., for cruelly mistreating her mistress. The scenes enacted on this occasion were as usual in such cases not at all creditable to human nature.

NEW YORK FOUNDINGS.—During the last six months of last year, 930 babies were thrown upon the city of New York for support, of which 149 were foundlings. Their cost during that time was \$3,840 71.

THOMAS RITCHIE JR., who killed Mr. PLEASANTS, at Richmond, has been tried, and acquitted. Those who acted as seconds in the affair, have also been acquitted.

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts that in proportion to population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read and write either Cherokee or English, than are to be found in any State of the Union!

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road.

During the week ending April 11, 1846.
From our Madison Correspondent.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
235 Passengers	231 Passengers
169,700 lbs Merchandise	771 bbls Flour
28 bbls Salt	2,314 bush Wheat
39 bbls Whiskey	1,833 bush Corn
18 bbls Molasses	80 bush Oats
9 bbls Tar and Oil	10 kegs Lard
15 bbls Beer	65,000 feet Lumber
200 bbls Stone Coal	2,000 Hoop Poles
21 Plovers	5,000 Staves
3 kegs Powder	75,300 lbs other freight.

There is no material change in prices since my last.

Yours, W. N. J.

RICHMOND, April 4, 1846.

MEMBER CHAIRMANS.—Wayne county stands just where it has for some three or four years past. From appearances one would suppose there was a lack of that democratic zeal that is generally found in the party. It is high time there were a mighty effort being made here for the spread of JACKSONIAN PRINCIPLES. There never has been a period of more favorable auspices, for the promotion of Democracy, than now exists in this State. The Oregon question hangs over the nation, speaking to every patriotic heart in tones that are well understood. Place the subject before the American people in its true colors, and have them to make up their minds, free of the petty intrigues of designing men, and the result would be a glorious one—three-fourths of this mighty Republic would demand the whole of the OREGON TERRITORY!

Gov. Whitcomb arrived here on his way to the capital, with his lady, on the evening of the 20th ult, and on the 27th partook of a splendid dinner, given him by Mr. D. D. Sloan of the National Hotel. Mr. S. has acquired a name among the first of liberal landlords by the many like services he has rendered the party, or some of its distinguished men, as occasion required. He should be liberally patronized by every Democrat who may chance to travel this way.

Yours, &c. &c.

[We omit a portion of our correspondent's letter, which we have reflected upon for a day or two, because we do not wish to afford any one the pretext it might afford them of hypocritically canting about harmony, &c. &c.]

Warren Township.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of Warren township, Marion county, Ia., at the house of James C. Ferguson, on the 6th day of April, 1846, John Mitchell and Elisha Greer were made chairmen, and E. N. Shimer was chosen secretary. When the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we believe in the expediency of holding a county convention at a convenient time, for the purpose of nominating candidates and forming a ticket to be supported by the republicans of Marion county, at the August election, and that Warren township send thirty delegates.

And on motion it was ordered that the chair appoint a committee of three to report said delegates to the convention. Whereupon the chair appointed John Baker, Steven Monbolland and John P. Chinn, said committee; and said committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, to wit:

Capt. James Davis, James Wallace, George W. McVey, David Wallace, Henry Brady, Wm. Robson, Jacob Loucks, Lewis Pansy, Nathan Harlan, A. C. Carr, Elisha Greer, John Chinn, Jr., Aaron Wells, Abira Wells, Andrew Morehouse, Joseph Clinton, E. A. Shimer, Charles Hartman, William Greer, Henry Kratzer, Caleb Clark, Joseph Clark, James Vansickle, William Vansickle, Butler K. Smith, John White, sen., Edmund Hunter and Joseph McConnell.

Which report was read and unanimously adopted; and motion the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the administration of President Polk, and believe his prudence, integrity and moral firmness are equal to any emergency.

Resolved, That we believe the doctrine of progressive Democracy, and that it progresses to the Pacific ocean, and as far north as the 54th degree of north latitude, where our title is clear and unquestionable.

Resolved, That the preparation for war by Great Britain, the hereditary enemy of republican liberty, admonishes us of the necessity of action, and efficient preparation to stay her reckless and grasping ambition from extending the limits of her territorial conquests upon the continent of America.

Resolved, That the effort of Gen. Cass and his republican associates, in the United States Senate, to arouse the nation to a proper and timely regard to the wise maxims of the father of his country—peace prepare for war—meets the warm and cordial approbation of the west, without respect to parties.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published by the Democratic papers in Indianapolis.

After which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MITCHELL,
ELISHA GREER,
Chairmen.

E. N. SHIMER, Sec'y

A bill has been filed in Ohio against the payment of the bonds of the Portage Canal and Manufacturing Company of Ohio, on the plea of usury. It appears that the company placed in the hands of John J. Palmer 200 bonds of \$500, to be disposed of to their order, and these bonds were disposed of for a little cash, and a good deal of bubble property, or as the bill expresses it, "known among stock gamblers in Wall street as 'traps,' not worth a cent." The late National Bank, that "beneficent institution," as usual, had a finger in the pie. The 200 bonds were used up as follows:

Negotiated as above.....90
Hypothecated to Cowing & Richmond.....32
Paid to the National Bank.....8
James B. Clark.....4
In the hands of J. J. Palmer.....1
Hypothecated to Barker, the broker.....6
Fruitlessly retained by H. C. Adams.....5
Fruitlessly taken by E. S. Webster.....27
Withheld by F. Sheppard.....16

Observe the variety of modes of "negotiation," more particularly in the three last cases. This is the true National Bank credit system, as contradistinguished from the Independent Treasury hard currency plan.

European Intelligence.

Paris papers to the 4th and Havre papers to the 5th, ult. have been received at New York. We condense a few items from the Journal of Commerce:

The fortifications of Paris are now completely finished. The fosses and ramparts are being sown with grass seed. Six years have been spent in this gigantic work.

Marshal Bugeaud, is said at last to have lost favor at court, owing to the bad results of the Algerine war. The rumor is revived of the Duc d'Aumale going out to Algeria with the title of Viceroy.

The Paris market has been more animated on the 4th ult. An important reduction in the duty on salt destined for agricultural uses, has been made in the French tariff.

A catastrophe, almost as extensive as that which occurred a few years since on the Versailles Railway, happened recently on the railway between St. Etienne and Lyons.

The locomotive attached to the noon train from St. Etienne having given out, two dispatches were sent for assistance, one to Lyons, the other to Givors. A locomotive arriving first from Givors, the train proceeded, and soon came into collision with the engine from Lyons, both being under full headway. The concussion was tremendous. Both the locomotives and six cars were shattered to pieces. Eight persons, of whom two were women, were killed on the spot; thirty were wounded—ten of them dangerously.

The advices from Madrid are of the 25th of February. It is said that there has been a rupture in the negotiation for the marriage of Count de Trapani to the Queen of Spain.

The news from Poland is calculated to produce the most painful emotions. The insurrection already mentioned in our columns, appears to embrace all Prussian Poland, the territory of Cracow, and a part of Russian Poland; but from the fact that three powers are equally interested in crushing the movement, we can scarcely hope for any other result than the multiplication of massacres in the cause of liberty.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, Feb. 16.—It was rumored that a revolt had broken out in the Provinces of Lithuania, Podolia and Volynia, and that blood had been shed. The Catholic clergy had put itself at the head of the population, and preached a crusade against their Russian oppressors, in the name of the Catholics and of Polish nationality. The ferment extended the frontiers of Moldavia, and to Kamienek Podolski. Little Russia, whose population are hostile to the Muscovites, properly so called, and which has been deceived by the Czar of all its privileges, and even of its name, has revolted. The inhabitants have declared that they will not furnish recruits for the army of the Caucasus.

An epidemic was prevailing among the horned cattle in the Southern provinces of Russia. In Bessarabia alone, 500,000 had died.

A terrible conflagration broke out in Philadelphia, on the Western confines of Rumilia, Turkey, on the 12th February, which consumed 2,500 houses.

CURIOUS RAILWAY COURTSHIP.—A short time ago a young lady, out of her teens, was travelling in a first class railway carriage from London to Birmingham. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman, who became very agreeable by conversing politely on various subjects. Before the arrival of the train at Birmingham the gentleman displayed such interest in the fair damsel's welfare that he outstepped the bounds of decorum, and stole a kiss from her rosy cheek. This young lady gave such offence at Birmingham that the gentleman was given into the custody of an officer. A scene in the police court followed—a fine was imposed and paid; but our hero heard being smitten—by this police procedure he learned the name and connections of the fair maiden, adopted means to be introduced *comme il faut*, plied his suit, was accepted, and "the couple" were soon afterward joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony. We wench for these facts.—*Herald Times.*

BRITISH INDIA.—The following article from the New York Sun shows what conquests England has already made in Asia, and gives some insight into her designs. A late number of the London Chronicle declares that it is the duty of the British Government to complete the conquest of Asia, as the only feasible mode of maintaining its supremacy there, without incurring the expense of maintaining perpetually a large army in that quarter of the world.

"For the present at least, England rests upon the borders of China, while she penetrates through the Punjab to the East Persian frontiers, to command the great passes through which mines of wealth are constantly flowing into the courts of Persia and Turkey. With the Punjab, she secures the magnificent city of Cashmere, its great shawl markets and its princely revenues. With this city in her hand, she commands the great caravan road between China and the Southern nations of Western Asia. Her next point of acquisition is Khiva, which she attempted to capture a few years ago. The disastrous results of that campaign have been recorded in Lady Sale's narrative of her sufferings and privations.

England's policy, her interests, and the very existence of her Anglo-Indian Empire, would all be endangered, should she fail to obtain Khiva, which is the key to Bokhara, the mart of the central continental trade, through which Russia, if allowed to retain her present influence there, would checkmate her completely. While Russia is expending strength in fruitless attempts to subdue the Mahomedan Georgia, instead of dash through the Caspian Sea, and the Gulf of Persia, via Teheran and Isfahan; England is directing her energies to the conquest of the Mahomedan tribes, occupying the territories through which Russia hoped to pass into the Indian Ocean, just as France is pushing her African conquests with a view to their ultimate extension, via the Isthmus of Suez, to France, India, and England are cordially united in these gigantic movements against Russia. They know that the great northern autocrat desires a wider field for the commercial enterprise of his people, and hence their vigorous efforts to defeat his plans. His best policy is, undoubtedly, to abandon the war in the Caucasus, and direct his valiant forces against the Mahomedans. Should he in Turkey, he would probably run the risk of a war in Europe, but the Indian Ocean is within his reach, without any such risk. A campaign of three months would accomplish the great work. Another year's delay on the part of Russia may throw the Persian and Turkish Empires into the lap of the British East India Company.

Russia, which gives evidence of wise councils in her railroad movements, cannot overlook the great fact that railroads may traverse the ancient caravan routes from the far east to Jerusalem, Tyre, Sidon, Babylon, &c. &c. We grant that commerce is indispensable to her future success, but her overpowering land forces are so well prepared for the subjugation of the converted Turkomans, that we wonder at her forbearance in allowing England to approach between the Caspian and Ural Seas, by which the most valuable trade of India and China can be prevented from taking its ancient avenues, to points which it seems to be the destiny of Russia to control."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jonas Hoover, late of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE HOOVER, Administrator.
March 30, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1846, at the residence of Jonas Hoover, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one year old Colt, Cows and Calves, Sheep, Hogs, &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to wit: A parcel of land, containing one hundred and sixteen (16) acres, more or less, situated in the town of Madison, Marion county, Indiana, and adjoining the town of Indianapolis, containing about six acres, appraised at one hundred dollars per acre, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six months, and the remaining one third in one year, by the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient freehold security.

JOHN S. ALLEN, Administrator.
March 19, 1846. 67-1 A P. 97 of Fleming T. Lane, deceased.

REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE Probate Court.
On Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1846, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Fleming T. Lane, late of said county, deceased, to wit: A parcel of land, containing one hundred and sixteen (16) acres, more or less, situated in the town of Madison, Marion county, Indiana, and adjoining the town of Indianapolis, containing about six acres, appraised at one hundred dollars per acre, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six months, and the remaining one third in one year, by the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient freehold security.

JOHN S. ALLEN, Administrator.
March 19, 1846. 67-1 A P. 97 of Fleming T. Lane, deceased.

CONCORDANCE TO SHAKESPEARE.—A Mrs. Cawder Clarke, of London, has recently published a complete Concordance to Shakespeare—a verbal index to all the passages in the dramatic works of Shakespeare, which has occupied the collector some seventeen years of her life.

MARRIED.—On the 24 instant, by Thos. Morrow, J. P. Mr. Aaron McCray, to Miss Caroline Y. Bridgford, on the 12th instant by Thos Morrow, J. P. Mr. Isaiah Hand, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, both of this county.

CANDIDATES.

For Prosecuting Attorney